FIGHTING THEM OVER.

What Our Veterans Have to Say About

Their Old Campaigns.

IN THE VALLEY.

The Campaigu in the Spring of 1802. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I propose, with your permission, to reply to certain charges made by your correspondent, Dr. Capehart, prefaced by some general remarks on Shields's operations in the Valley. I served in his division during its whole existence, and therefore do not write as an outsider.

First, as to that officer's personal and military character. He was, undoubtedly, a man ossessed of many fine qualities - warm-hearted, brave and zealous, but vainglorious to the last degree, and incompetent to conduct independent operations. That he was largely responsible for the mortifying result of the attempt to bag Jackson, I shall endeavor to show.

When Shields's Division reached Front Royal, after its hurried march from Falmouth, Jackson was still north of Winchester, while Frement was approaching Strasburg from the west. Instead of pressing on to that place to join hands with Fremont, Shields halted at Front Royal. This unfortunate delay was largely due to a rumor that Longstreet was advancing by the Luray Valley with a large force, and the division was posted to cover the approaches from that direction. When Gen. McDowell arrived on the following day, he gave Shields peremptory orders to push out at once on the direct road to Strasburg to intercept Jackson, who was now rapidly falling back on that place by the Valley turnpike. It was late in the afternoon before Shields got ready to start, and then, through some unexplained blunder, took the road to Winchester. By the time this mistake was discovered and the column transferred to the Strasburg road, night had fallen. During the evening Bayard's cavalry, that had been pushed towards Strasburg, returned and reported that the enemy's rear had passed that place. Fremont, deceived by a demonstration made by Jackson, occupied the hights near the town and waited to be attacked. After this fiasco, McDowell, thorougly disgusted, determined to get his own corps back to Falmouth, in hopes to resume the movement on Richmond. The control of further operations against Jackson he turned over to Shields, who was allowed to use his own discretion, except that McDowell, as he testifies, gave him strict orders to always keep his brigades within supporting distance. To the utter disregard of this injunction the subsequent disasters are mainly due. There was a faint hope that Jackson might yet be intercepted by a prompt movement across the Shenandoah at White House Bridge and through the Massanutten Gap, striking the turnpike at

The division marched on the following day with that object. The river when reached was found to be a torrent level with its banks. Although, as Dr. Capehart informs us, timidity and indecision were Stonewall Jackson's leading characteristics as a military commander, it had occurred to him to send a party to burn the bridge and stop further progress in that

The situation was this: Jackson was on the turnpike somewhere south of Strasburg, and it was fair to presume that Fremont was at his heels. If Shields still proposed to co-operate with him, there was but one thing to do, namely: to march at once with his whole force up the eastern bank until a crossing-place was found. What he did do, after wasting a day, was to send Carroll with the smallest brigade up the river with orders that made no allusion to Port Republic or its bridge. The next day Tyler was started in the same direction Shields with the other two brigades remained at the White House, held there by some groundless rumor, such as detained him a few days before at Front Royal.

There seems to be no sufficient reason why the whole division was not at Port Republic bridge on the day that Carnoll's Brigade arrived there. Had it been there, there would have been a very different story to tell.

As to what did occur, it is by no means so clear to me as it is to Dr. Capehart, that Carroll should have burned the bridge, orders or no orders. In the absence of exact information as to Jackson's position and intentions, it was by no means certain he would continue his retreat, via Port Republic. The broad turnpike was behind him, and if hard pressed by Fremont he might well hesitate to involve his army in the dirt roads leading from Cross Keys to Port Republic. If, on the other hand, Shields was coming up with the rest of his command, as Carroll had a right to presume he was, to destroy the bridge would leave Shields for a second time out of the game.

Dr. Capchart refers to several dispatches from Shields to Carroll. Allow me to quote one. Early on the morning of the battle, before the firing began, I happened to be sitting on a log talking with Gen. Carroll, when a courier rode up and gave him a dispatch. The General read it and handed it to me with the remark, "What the devil does the old man mean by that?" It was to the effect that on its receipt Carroll should advance and take up a strong position near Conrad's Store, a hamlet some 10 miles in our rear. Shields must have known when he wrote it that Carroll was already beyond that point. My interpretation of it is not consistent with the guileless simplicity Dr. Capchart ascribes to Gen. Shields. But these are matters about which there may well be differences of opinion. I have now to reply to assertious of another sort.

In an article lately brought to my notice, purporting to describe the battle of Port Republic, Dr. Capehart makes the following

"All the artillery could have been removed but for the fact that certain weak-kneed artillerists, including an officer or two, rode off on the horses, necessitating the abandonment of That paragraph is absolutely and, I may add,

wickedly false, for it is both wicked and disgraceful for a soldier to publish charges affecting the honor of his comrades unless supported by the strongest possible evidence. In this case there is not a semblance of any. There is here no question of exaggeration; his so-called "fact" is a groundless falsehood.

Let me briefly state the circumstances. To repel the assault of the so-called "Louisiana Tigers" eight guns were in position, namely, four of Battery E, 4th U. S. Art., Capt. J. E. Clark, on the extreme left; then a 12-pound howitzer of Battery L, 1st Ohio L A.; next, three pieces of Battery H of the same regiment, under my command. All these were within pistol range of thick woods, perfectly screening the enemy's approach. Clark's guns were placed in an excavation made in the hillside, whence, if the flank was turned and the line taken in reverse, it would be nearly impossible to extricate them. The remaining guns of failed to halt at the place designated, and kept While fighting terrific battles on the Peninsula of both, leaving Capt, Clark and myself the only commissioned officers at the point of attack. I mention this to show that if any officers rode off on battery horses we were the Union, campfires as we supposed. Then Pratt guns at Hanover Courthouse, and our comcharges. In the first they kept too far to their left while in the wood, coming out in front instead of on the flank of the guns. They were driven back with canister into the wood, where they rectified their direction and received reinforcements. In the second attempt they turned the flank and burst out of the wood among Clark's guns, taking the line in reverse. One of my three guns were taken, owing to the horses breaking away with the limber, wounded and unmanageable. The left piece that stood in the road was withdrawn under cover of a double charge of canister fired

The gallant fight made by Capt. Clark and his men is shown by the fact that they were able to extricate two of the four guns from such a miserable hole. That it was not done by riding off on battery horses is self-evident. When I gained the cover of the ridge in our rear I met Gen. Tyler, who directed me to collect teams, if possible, to draw off the guns that he proposed to recapture. Before I was able to do so, not because the horses had been ridden off, but because they were so largely disabled by wounds, our infantry were forced back. Collecting our remaining pieces, with one captured by our infantry on the right, that had been taken a short distance to the rear, we left the field with the other troops. Such are the simple facts. Possibly Dr. Capehart does not realize the full meaning of his flippant paragraph. He may not understand that he charges battery officers and the men under their command with one of the most disgraceful actions an artillerist can be guilty of, but this is pre-

men I call on the author of this charge to pro-TON, Boston, Mass.

WINCHESTER. Reminiscences of the Valley of the Shenandonh.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In the Spring of 1862 H. C. Darrah and the writer paid a visit to relatives and friends in the 4th Ohio. We found Shields's Division, to which they belonged, in camp at Edinburg. The camp of the 4th Ohio was in charge of Maj. Weaver, with a detail of perhaps 60 men, the greater part of the regiment having gone on Carroll's raid to the rear of Jackson's army. Darrah had belonged to the 1st Iowa, and had lost his left arm at the battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo., while I was as green as the average boy of that time who had never seen an army. It being near night, I was soon introduced to and surprised at my first hardtack, and a little later to the parlor bedroom on the first floor of a mess-tent. Before I had gone to sleep we were aroused by the order to strike tents, after which the detachment moved out through the town to the outpost on the pike, Darrah and I going with them. We were then informed by the Major that he was to take the advance. The men being deployed, we were soon moving silently along, the Major in the pike. We were soon greeted by a few shots from an outpost, and then by shells, which went close to our heads, from two guns which the rebels had

planted in the pike. I must acknowledge that I felt a little embarrassed at what seemed to me to be rather a hasty introduction to the Johnnies by the boys of the 4th Ohio. However, we staid with them, and at daylight were near Mount Jackon, with a rebel battery in our front. Here a battery was brought forward and a few shots exchanged, when the Ringgold cavalry dashed orward to save the bridge that Carroll had een ordered to burn. The bridge was fired by the rebels and a large hole burnt through the siding, but I don't know whether it was saved by this cavalry or by Carroll's men; for when we got there the 4th Ohio was resting on the pike near the bridge. We went with the oys as far as Harrisonburg and back to New Market, where we concluded to start what I shall call an independent sutler shop. We went to Baltimore for goods, expecting to see the boys again in a few days; but the next time we saw the 4th Ohio it was on the battlefield

When we returned with our goods we found Banks at Strasburg, and Shields had gone over to the Luray Valley. We rented a room in Strasburg and started in business. We were surprised one morning to learn that Banks was retreating to Winchester, and that Jackson was moving to cut him off. We tried to get a team to take our goods. Failing to do so, we gave them to the men as they passed. Then, packing our cloths in one valise and some of the more valuable articles in another, among which were seven silver watches, we started with the rear-guard for Winchester. When near Cedar Creek we heard firing in front, which grew into a lively skirmish, accompanied with artillery. We hurried forward, but were met at the bridge by our men coming back, wagons and cavalry in such confusion that a bank into the creek.

Thinking that we would soon be captured, Darrah proposed throwing our valises into the creek; but I objected and proposed leaving them at a house a few rods back, and close by a large grist-mill, which we did. But the Johnnies got them just the same. We were met at the door by an elderly and two very handsome young ladies, who were terribly excited at the uproar that was going on. Grasping us by the arms, they begged us not to let them fight there. We promised to see the Generals and have the fight stopped, which seemed to give them some relief. They were intelligent, and had seen so much of war that, no doubt, after getting over their scare, they laughed at the absurdity of asking two citizens to stop two armies from fighting.

As we went out I noticed that our men were parking and burning wagons close by the mill. and not less than 50 wagons were burnt. The troops were formed a short distance back-perhaps 600 in all, composed principally of cavalry of different regiments, with one company of zonaves, two pieces of artillery, without the caissons, and about 40 wagons, which had not been barned.

The ranking officer was a Lieutenant-Colonel of cavalry, and when he took command he made the men a short speech, in which he said that as they were completely cut off they would have to surrender, and as the rebels had not followed them across the creek they would go back to Strasburg and surrender to the rebel column that was coming in at that point.

camp on a hill west of the pike and north of the railroad; we went to our boarding place and got supper, returning immediately with full speed, saying to us that if we wanted to | spised. get away to follow him. We thought he was the citizens in trying to save some of the contents-army stores and the mess-tents of turning around to look for our soldiers when word, started after him on the double-quick. and cars.

We were the last two men to leave Strasburg. We had gone but a short distance when we came to a four-horse team. There being no driver to be seen, we hastily dropped the tugs, on the advance. and setting the cover of the wagon, which was onded with cartridges, on fire, mounted the mile and a half from town we saw our man a crooked wood road for about half a mile, where we caught up with the troops, which were just moving off, having been halted there for our man to come and lead them. We afterward became well acquainted with this man. His name was Pratt, and he was a scout and spy of the Union army, and to him I give the credit of saving that detachment. Spies seldom get credit for what they do; yet informa-

tion gained by them at the risk of their lives | rebel. often saved defeats and won victories which others get the praise for. We moved west to the mountain range that bounds the Shenandoah Valley on the west, then along its base until we were opposite Middletown; then turning toward that place, and after going some distance, Pratt gave orders to | a time, is certainly entitled to great credit. the Colonel where to halt the column. Then Batteries E and H were acting with the infan- moving on along a crooked road through the and calling for men, McDowell lay at Fredthe mountains again, and following their course ablest officers in the Union army. the next day we halted behind a large hill about one and a half miles west of Winchester. While Pratt rode into town to see who was | did the best they could with the means at hand.

there, orders were given the men not to go up | McClellan has passed away, as has Jackson. Let on the hill; but I and several soldiers, not | them rest .- WARREN C. HURSH, Co. G, 1st N. hearing the order, went up, and we could see J. Cav., Layton, N. J. buildings burning and troops moving, but could not tell whether they were Union or rebel. into the faces of the enemy as they rushed up | The Colonel seeing us on the hill, ordered us down, using very strong language, which the occasion deserved, for it came very near costing Pratt his life. He found the town occupied by the rebels. They, seeing us on the hill, posted a regiment of cavalry in a field to the right of the road that he was coming out on. As he was passing they warned him not to go, as there were Yankees out that way. He kept on going, and talked back in German, pretending he did not understand them. They on the very top waves of the social world. then detailed three men to bring him back. | Carper-Natural enough. Are n't they a Pratt, seeing the game was up, put spurs to his I product of petroleum?

cisely what he has done. In the name of those | horse and rode for his life, but the men gained on him rapidly, and kept firing at him with their duce evidence that will sustain it, or admit it to be a groundless slauder.—J. F. HUNTING- drew his navy revolver from its holster and emptied two of the three saddles in four shots. dispelled all doubts as to his ability to do such

> on us for exposing ourselves on the hill, we | tioned there. dashed off at a lively rate, going nearly north. to a clearing and surprised a regiment of rebel rection that we were. They faced about and army to make hay for the cavalry. commenced firing, but did no harm in the few at a small town where a road crossed over the | menced a general firing in all directions, mountain. While waiting here for Pratt the | Of course our men were taken by surprise, hills and into the timber and around over the | Rock. hills again, planting the two guns in the road | and throwing a few shells, he was able to hold were over on the other side, where we waited Hancock the next afternoon, making three days and three nights on the road, the rebels appearing on the opposite side before dark and scaring us out of Hancock before morning. Darrah and I went with the army back to Winchester, where we rented a room in the Fitch Building, near the old Postoffice, where

> we sold papers, periodicals, notions, etc. It nected with ours, that Pratt and other spies | him as one of their most respected citizens .met and consulted, while we watched, seeing | C., Lieutenant, Co. H, 7th Ind. Cav. that no one overheard them. There were five in all of these spies that we met here, one of the number being a Florida Indian. The boys of Gen. White's command who built the fort on Round Hill, northwest of

until Lee had crossed the Potomac. We then went to Hagerstown, where we were arrested as rebel spies, and placed in jail by the excited Marshal and Home Guards for refusing to tell how many men there were at Harper's Ferry, ed, and by whom we were shortly released. We they were on the island at the time I was. witnessed the battle of Antietam, and could

CRITICISING CAPEHART.

T. MOORE, Forest, O.

A New Jersey Man Defends McClellan and Jackson, EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I notice that Gen. Capehart, in his recollections of the Shen-We returned with them, they going into | wall Jackson was of no account as a military

While I do not wish, nor have I the ability, to criticise so able an authority as Gen. Capethe intention of being with our troops when hart, still the general opinion throughout the they surrendered. Just as we were crossing Army of the Potomac during Jackson's time the railroad a citizen on horseback passed us at | was that he was a commander not to be de-

I was present at the battle of Chantilly, in drunk. We halted a moment on the track to which that noble officer, Gen. Kearny, was notice that the depot was on fire, and that a killed, and yet Jackson baffled both Hooker squad of rebel cavalry was dismounting to assist and Kearny, and got away with slight loss to his command.

Again, he skipped in between the armies of Shields's Division. Judge our surprise on Pope and McClellan during the Bull Run campaign, and the way he shook up our men at none could be seen in that direction but the | Manassas was a caution; he got away again, fast-retreating figure of our supposed drunken after smashing the New Jersey Brigade and man. We instinctively, and without saying a destroying a large amount of military stores

I was with Gen. Fremont in his chase after Jackson up the Valley in 1862, and Jackson was found to be nearly as good on the run as he was

In the action at Harrisonburg, on June 6th, he gave us all we cared to handle and a little two best-looking horses and followed our man | more. I was wounded in that engagement, and at the top of their speed. When perhaps one did not participate in the fight a day or two later at Port Republic; but from what my comleave the pike and disappear in the timber. rades told me, and the hurried retrograde move-When we came to the place we followed along | ment back down the Valley, I came to the conclusion that Jackson had again come out first

Had Jackson been at Gettysburg, I am inclined to believe that we would have had a different history of that battle to record. That Jackson possessed dash and ability I think no one will deny, and now that the war is over, let us give to each the meed of praise to which he is entitled, whether Unionist or

Another word and I am done. Gen. Capehart loses no opportunity of slandering and belittling Gen. McClellan. I am an admirer of 1st Wis, Cav., Lebanon, Mo. Little Mac, and his taking an army of raw men and bringing them into such a state of discipline and efficiency as he did, and in so short If he had been supported by the powers at he rode on ahead to ascertain if Banks was | Washington as Grant was when he took comthere. I was with the head of the column at | mand of the Army of the Potomac, McClellan this time. Owing to the darkness the Colonel | would have closed the war in short order, timber until we came in sight of the opening, ericksburg with a splendid body of men, and which was covered with campfires, and lucky | the regiment to which I belonged made a scout for us met Pratt coming back, who informed from Fredericksburg through to McClellan's the Colonel that those were rebel, and not pickets, and although we could hear Porter's and the Colonel passed down the line, telling mander knew that McCleilan needed help, he the men to keep quiet, about-face and follow marched his command back to Fredericksburg their file-leaders. It seemed to me a long time | because somebody feared that Jackson might before they reached the rear, and the columns slip in and capture the powers at Washington began to move the other way. Then back to some fine night, thus sacrificing one of the I think it hardly becoming such an authority as Gen. Capehart to slander commanders who

> Consumption Surely Cured. To the Editor :- Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for Consumption. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy

PREE to any of your readers who have consumption I they will send me their Express and P. O. Address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y. Why They Were on Top.

[Puck.] Bigbee-I hear that the Derricks are floating

HEAD-QUARTERS AND GENERAL AGENCY OF THE EAST, FOR THE which are unequaled for either Ensilage or Dry-fodder. All sizes from the hand-machine up to largest, Etrongest and most powerful Cutter ever built in any country. Possess all the latest improvements, including Patent Safety Flywheel. Ensilage-cutters are one of the specialties of the old and reliable Empire Agricultural Works, over 30 years under the same management. MINARD HARDEH, Proprietor, Cobleskill, N. Y.

SAVED THE TRAIN.

An Iowa Man Mounts the Engine and Lets Her Go. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The following personal reminiscence has never been pub-The reader may doubt this story, as I did until lished, but will doubtless be read with much I saw a test of his skill with the navy, which interest by many old soldiers who were in the 29th Iowa at Little Rock, Ark., in the Fall of 1864, and other comrades under the command When Pratt came up and added his blessing of Gen. Steele, whose command was then sta-

After the battle of Saline River Gen. Steele When we had gone about two miles, we came | fell back to Little Rock; and during the Summer a train of cars was sent out toward White cavalry, which was not more than 100 rods | River on the prairie about 20 miles from camp away, and leisurely marching in the same di- with details from different regiments of the

While the troops were all busily engaged minutes we were passing the opening. We with their assigned work in the forenoon of then headed for the mountains again. We the day (the date is now forgotten) quite a halted several times, both day and night, while | large force of Gen. Shelby's men came dashing Pratt would ride to the pike, each time to find | down upon our farmer soldiers without any that Banks was not there. The last place was | notice or previous warning whatever, and com-

guard, which was posted on the road running and many were killed and wounded. Among north from town, reported the approach of a | those killed were the engineer and fireman of company of rebel cavalry. The Colonel ordered | the train, who were at their post of duty, their the men into line and sent a company forward, which deployed, as did the rebel company, Barnhart, a private of Co. I, 29th Iowa, was the enemy soon showing up a regiment in | dodging about behind bales of hay, and ran to line. Pratt soon came in on the road from the the engine, which he immediately mounted east, and, on learning that the enemy was in and pulled the handle of the boiler throttle, our front, said that our only hope was to cross | putting on full steam, at which the train the mountain there and the Potomac at Han- started suddenly on its return to Little Rock, cock, Md. The Colonel decided that a retreat | 20 miles away. The rebels were so busily enup over the mountain in plain view of the gaged shooting and rounding-up prisoners that enemy could not be made in daylight with they were unable after the train started to in Farragut's fleet after it joined the Gulf Encampment, and so amend it as to furnish safety, and by making the greatest possible overtake it or to shoot Barnhart, who was the Squadron. show of his men by marching them over the only living man on it when it arrived at Little

or managing an engine, but having opened up them off till night, when we moved up the steam lay flat down and let Providence and a mountain, leaving the skirmish-line until we full head of steam do the rest of the work, and amid a storm of rebel bullets he left his comuntil they caught up. We crossed the river at | rades in the fields of newly-made hay to all be taken prisoners of war, only two of them escaping. This soldier was honored by many thanks from the commanding General and given a general pass to go in and out of camp during the remainder of his term of service. He is now an invalid from wounds and disease contracted during his service, and awaiting patiently the issuing of a pension certificate was here that we made the acquaintance of from the Government he helped to preserve. l'ratt, and it was here, in a small room con- His neighbors at Dexter, Cowley Co., Kan., know

The soldier was not experienced in handling

Little Jersey at Belle Isle. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I was taken prisoner at the battle of Bristow Station, Va., Oct. 14, 1863, and was on Belle Isle, Va., part town, will remember the one-armed man and of the Fall and Winter. Lieut. Bousseiu, the his partner that sold papers, and the races we | Confederate commanding the Union prisoners, had to the fort with Booth and his partner, and | took 14 of us boys, the youngest out of the how we ran out all opposition when the Michi- 6.800, outside of the prison-pen and gave us a gan cavalry boys loaned us two of their best | tent close to his own, and we fared a little bethorses for the purpose. Thanks to the Michigan boys. But one day soon after we had succeeded in getting all the trade Pratt came in, made many friends among our boys. After the and calling me into the little room, said: "You | drummer would beat the breakfast and supper have always been good to me, and I can trust | calls (we had two meals a day only), I would to Harper's Ferry." We packed up at once, to | call the 68 Sergeants out with men enough | rades. explosion, at 1:30, and came through with the | Sunday, the 27th of December, 1863, the boys | tered out. rear-guard. We sold papers at Harper's Ferry on the outside happened to see the scow coming over from Richmond, and Gen. Winder being on the scow, of course we came to the conclusion that some of us Yanks were to be paroled. And we were right; 500 were counted off, and the most of us boys sneaked into the which we had a pretty good idea of, as we sold | line and were counted. We did not know papers in every regiment and battery there; whether we were going to Andersonville or out we thought it our duty not to make it | Annapolis, Md., but we made our minds up to public. We were sent to Chambersburg to be take chances; and we struck luck, for we were tried and hung, as they supposed. We were sent to Annapolis, and were finally exchanged met at the depot by several hundred people, about the 1st of May, 1864, and sent directly who were anxious to see the rebel spies. We | to the front, and from that time until we were were glad to notice that the four men and Ser- | discharged, go where I would in the Army of geant who were there to receive us had the un- the Potomac, I would find some of the boys mistakable appearance of soldiers who had seen | that knew me. I would not know them until service in the front, which we soon found out | they would say to me, "Hello, Jersey! Ain't to be the case, and their Captain was the Pro- it time to call the Sergeants out for our rice vost-Marshal of the town, to whom we report- and cornbread?" Then I would know that

If THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has space for tell many incidents of the fight. We sold pa- this, any of the boys, who were on the island pers to the army while in camp there and at October, November and December, 1863, cannot Harper's Ferry, after which I returned home, help but remember Little Jersey calling the went to Paris, Ky., and enlisted in Co. H, 118th | Sergeants out for their rations. - GEORGE W. Ohio, and served to the close of the war .- N. NICKUM, Co. D, 12th N. J., National Soldiers' Home, Va.

They Were Our Boys.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: None of us can read one of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE'S old-time reminiscences but it will suggest something in his own experience, which is the exact doah Valley campaigns, makes out that Stone. reason why our weekly grist of anecdotes never fails. Here is one to illustrate the birth and growth of the family feeling in a new regiment. I had never felt or noticed a bit of it in others while we were yet in our own State; but when we bundled about 1,200 of ourselves, with baggage, horses, and ever so many wives on the cars and started South, every man seemed to assume a new and nearer relation to every other man. An affront or a rough joke would be pocketed, which, had it been perpetrated in Kenosha, would have caused a fight.

At Alton, Ill., we transferred to a boat, and about midnight rain began to fall, which caused a stampede to the cabin. At that early date we | really did lead the expedition. had not learned to sleep on two rails with 'Iser rolling rapidly" beneath. The overflow of the staterooms had pretty well covered the floor of the cabin with ladies, camped down | company who were with him on the retreat with all sorts of conveniences and inconveni- from Pulaski, Tenn., back to Nashville in ences for alceping. But all the vacant space | 1864, and were in the skirmish at Columbia was soon occupied. Every fellow dropped down | and in the fights at Franklin and Nashville | and joined the grand chorus of snorers without | in 1864. stopping to tune his trombone or get the pitch. To most of us it had been the biggest and longest day of our lives, and we were in consequence in condition to do very fast sleeping, him in the Spring of 1865 for raising a mutiny and were auxious to begin. Toward morning to procure the release of Comrade Shepherdson, Dr. Gregory came picking his way across the | who was punished for refusing to play the fidfeet, when the wife of a Lieutenant raised up Lynch at Eastport, Miss. and snappishly said: "Doctor, I wish you would make these men lay along, I am crowded almost to death; and, besides, I don't care to sleep with all creation." The Doctor growled, as he stood on one foot looking for a place for the other, which was away back yonder somewhere: "Lie down, lie down; go to sleep. Damu it, they are all our boys!" Peace to his ashes; honor to his memory. He was the second victim of rebel lead in our Badger family, and little did we know our loss till we had opportunity to compare him with many others. Then he loomed up .- G. M. HAMILTON, Co. E,

A Point Well Taken.

[Judge.] "Well, my dear, how would Farmer Brown suit you for a husband? He seems uncommon sweet on you lately."

"Perhaps so, father; but his hair is so red that-"True, true, my child; but you should recllect that he has very little of it."

> Higher Yet. [Ptick.]

Mrs. Cadsby Scads-Signor Robustino is gong to sing at our reception. Mrs. Waverly Plaice-He's a tenor, is he not? couldn't get him for a cent less than \$50.

Jubitation.

Misery adds to misery, sometimes in our endeavor to escape it. Presently we are confronted by disheartening accumulation; we know not where to turn and courage is almost gone. trained on her and set fire to some bales of well afford to divide the honors along the But a beneficient providence opens the way, at sadly rare intervals, and then-Jubilation. Here are a few notes of it:

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Line.

Lost and Found.

M. T. Hammond, Greenport, N. Y., has the discharge of Patrick Flood, 3d U. S. Art. C. F. Beers, McGrawville, N. Y., has a bronze medal which was given to George Nichols, Co. | that affair. At the time of the explosion Com-H, 29th Ohio, by the State of Ohio, bearing | rade Kisner was employed in the construction date of 1861 to 1865.

Christian Diemer, Co. B, 2d Md., and Co. G, 1st U. S., National Military Home, Ohio, found at Camp Brady, near Baltimore, in the Fall of 1865, a seamoss mounted on a card, with this inscription on the back: "Yours truly, Daniel J. Durgan, Mt. Vernon street, Brighton, Mass." Alfred Bird, Co. F, 198th Ohio, Greersville,

O., would like to correspond with some soldier's widow or daughter, with a view to matrimony. Will H. Freeman, U. S. S. Kickapoo, Danville, Kan., says that he was transferred from the army to the navy in the Spring of 1864 at | Cav., and would like to see more in these col-Cairo, Ill., and assigned to duty on the Monitor Kickapoo, which had just been finished for the Gulf Squadron. He says it is a fact that this monitor did not go down the river during the action in Mobile Bay, and also true that it was N. B. Struve, Co. K, 203d Pa., Urbana, Ill.,

says he has seen but one of his comrades of Co. K since 1866, and he would very much like to have some of them correspond with him. Thomas Low, Co. E, 6th Mich. H. A., West Troy, Mich., enlisted Feb. 16, 1864, and was discharged Aug. 20, 1865. At the time of enlistment he was the father of three children, and since the war his wife has borne him three C. W. Milligan, Co. D. 20th Ill., Clarksdale,

Mo., says that he was the first man who was wounded in his company. He wants the names and addresses of the members of Co. D. J. W. Choate, Magazine, Ark., says that when the war broke out he was a resident of Texas, and started to join the Union army, but was captured by the rebels and confined in bullpens for about six weeks. When Gen. Blunt charged into Van Buren, Tex., the rebel guards were ordered to shoot every prisoner who attempted to escape. The writer, notwithstanding this order, made a dash for liberty at the | vance line in that battle, being posted just wes first opportunity and succeeded in reaching the of the town, across the main Shreveport road Union forces, when he enlisted in Co. L, 2d Kan. Cav.

William A. Rossetter, Sergeant, Co. H, 41st Ohio, Butler, Mich., says that four brothers of his family served during the war. One of them was killed at Stone River and the other three had their health seriously impaired by their James M. Jordan, Co. F. 1st battalion, 15th

U. S., Pagetown, O., enlisted at the age of 14 years and 10 months and served three years, you. To night at 1 o'clock the fort will be blown up, and the men will all be on their way Confederate guard, and from my book would He wants to correspond with some of his com-

Comments and Corrections. S. W. Sedgwick, Co. B, 1st Iowa, Kimball,

S. Dak., is glad to see some the 1st Iowa boys coming to the front to claim the honor of publishing the first newspaper issued by soldiers in the late war. He wants to hear from some of the boys of the 1st who "fought mit Sigol." He is on the border of the great Sioux | ize a G.A.R. Post there. He wants to hear from reservation just opened to settlement, and might be able to give them some information in regard to cheap homes in that young and thrifty State.

S. L. Clark, Co. I, 22d Mich., Vernon, Mich., says that Comrade Cross is a little mixed when he states that the 22d Mich. went into the fight at Mission Ridge with 580 men and on the next morning could muster only about 120. The fact is, the 22d Mich. never fired a gun at Mission Ridge. The writer was there the night before the battle was opened, and says the regiment went up the Tennessee River above Chattanooga and laid a pontoon bridge across the river for Gen. Sherman's command to cross on, and the next morning they were back at the foot of Lookout to help escort the Johnnies off the mountain. The regiment was in the last day's fight at Chickamanga, and drew rations for 500 men the night before. The night after the battle there were but one Major, two Captains, nine Lieutenants and 149 enlisted men

H. Hopkins, 452 May street, Dayton O., says that Comrade Clowminger is right in saying that the white troops are entitled to the honor of being first in the crater after the explosion of the price of roots enough to plant two acres. the mine at Petersburg.

Information Asked and Given.

Lem Kent, Co. H, 30th Ohio, Circleville, O., would like to have Licut. O'Neal, Co. G. 30th Ohio, tell who led the forlorn hope of the 150 men on the graveyard road at Vicksburg in 1864. O'Neal was present at the time. The writer is under the impression that Capt. John H. Groce, who was killed at McAllister, Ga., performed that service. Groce's father is living in Circleville, and is very anxious to know if his son

John T. Atkins, Co. D. 12th Ky., Patesville, Ky., wishes to know the address of Capt. John Brown, if living, or two others of the same

W. H. Bulley, Co. I, 6th Ill. Cav., Idaho Springs, Colo., wants to hear from the comrades of his company who were placed in irons with oom, with difficulty finding places to put his | dle at a dance given by Brevet Lieut.-Col. John

Big Families. George W. Smith, Co. K, 115th, and Co. D. 156th Ind., has been married 17 years, and 11 children have been the result of the Union; five girls and four boys are now living. His wife has had triplets once and twins once. William Haas, Co. I, 53d Ind., Degonia Springs, Ind., was married in February, 1866, and is the father of eight boys and two girls. George W. Breazeale, Co. I, 43d Mo., Rock Port, Mo., was married in 1869, and has been the father of 12 children, nine of whom are living. J. W. Snyder, Co. G, 86th Ind., Valley Center,

Kan., was married in 1886, and is the father of four children. He would like to know what has become of his old comrades, as they do not write to the best friend the soldiers have. W. P. Brown, Co. H, 22d N. Y. Cav., Memphis, N. Y., was married on Jan. 4, 1866, and is the father of six sons and one daughter. W. B. McElroy, 104th Pa., Fairfax, Iowa, was married in 1865, and is the father of seven sons at Eastport, Miss. The soldiers just walked

Random Shots. J. H. McCormick, Rays, O., says that in Co. G. 73d Ohio, there were three sets of triplets, eight pairs of brothers and five fathers and

John M. Ames, West Barry, N. Y., enlisted Mrs. Cadsby Scads-Oh, no, indeed! We in the 151st N. Y. on Sept. 4, 1862, and was discharged April 13, 1864, by reason of enlistment in the navy at Baltimore on the U. S. S. Gov. Buckingham, to go on the Wilmington blockade. On the night of Sept. 26, 1864, a rebel blockade runner steamed across the bows of the Buckingham. The 100-pound Parrott gun was cotton on her deck, and she ran ashore near the streams. rebel batteries and was burned up.

J. M. Ruby, 1st Obio L. A., Columbus, Ind., says that while they were in camp at Green Meadows, W. Va., the boys would get what they called "canned fruit," one peach in a can, the balance pine-top that would kill at long | TIONAL TRIBUNE of May 16, and the "Forerange. His comrade, Abner B. Pope, lost one can of peaches and one can of peas. The writer says that if Comrade Pope will address him he will inform him who stole his "fruit." L. S. Reed, Houtzdale, Pa., wishes to inquire

of the members of the 50th Pa. if they remember the charge they made at the mine explosion at Petersburg, where one of their Captains was so severely wounded that he could not get over the breastworks to the rear. The writer's | the Potomac, 1863; able seamen, U. S. S. Hastregiment-the 188th Pa,-lay in the front riflepits, and Brig.-Gen. Henry called for two volunteers to advance and bring the Captain in, whereupon the writer and W. H. Buckwalter jumped over the works and did so.

Hon. James A. Hunter, Enterprise, Ore., says that Oregon is alive to the interests of the boys rheumatism, neuralgia; all chronic and nervous | who wore the blue, and that last Winter the disorders. It will be sent, free of charge, to any | Legislature, of which he has the honor to be a one addressing Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1529 | member, enacted a law without a dissenting Arch St., Phila., Pa.; or 120 Sutter street, San vote, that hereafter no old soldier should fill a pauper's grave, and that the widows and or- | tions.

phans of veterans should be cared for, and not forced to go "over the hills to the poorhouse." B. B. Scramlin, high private, Co. H, 4th Iowa, Macksburg, Ore., thinks he can't do without

the dear old paper, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. Thos. H. Wileman, Co. H, 147th Ill., Seneca, Kan., says that he wants the two comrades of his company to whom he gave \$33 at Chicago the day before they started South, to return to him the money, as they did not comply with his request to send the same to his brother.

T. H. Kisner, Co. H, 131st Pa., Watsontown, Pa., says that he was an eye-witness to the blowing up of the ammunition beats at City Point Aug. 9, 1864, and has often wondered why more inquiry was not made in regard to corps as a carpenter. When the first boat exploded the gang he was working with was about 100 yards away, and the debris drove the men from their position. In the afternoon he was detailed with one other comrade, whose name he has forgotten, to collect the remaining pieces of dead bodies. They had a long sheet-iron pan and gathered up a great many hands and feet, and other parts of the human structure. They found the head of one man nearly half a mile

away from the river. George L. Brown, West Point, Cal., says that he had the honor of serving in the 1st Mass. umns from the comrades of that regiment. Calvin Nutter, Knapp's Ind'p't Battery E, Pa. L. A., Worthington, W. Va., thinks that the G.A.R. Pension Committee should take up the Disability Pension Bill at the coming National artificial limbs for comrades who have lost their limbs in an honorable manner since the rebel-

H. R. Chaffee, Lieutenant, 2d Conn., Battery L, 343 Noble avenue, Bridgeport, Conn., thinks that the Government should buy up all the entire field of Gettysburg and make a National

H. M. Jones, First Brigade, First Division, Third Corps, Scott City, Kan., wonders why he sees so little in these columns in regard to the operations of the Army of the Potomac. He wants the Eastern boys to wake up.

G. P. Bennett, Sergeant, Co. K, 27th Iowa, Nevada, Mo., says that at Pleasant Hill, April, 1864, a Texas cavalry regiment (Confederate), composed of three or four hundred men, was almost totally annihilated. The writer believes that this was the heaviest loss sustained by any command on either side, in a single action, during the war. The writer says that his brigade, of the Sixteenth Corps, composed of the 14th, 27th and 3d Iowa, and 24th Mo., held the ad with an open field in the front about half mile wide, which was surrounded on all side by woods. The rebels formed in the woods o the west side. About 3 o'clock p. m. the Texas cavalry charged and the brigade opened fir upon them. The result was that but nine of ten of the men who started escaped being eithe killed or wounded.

J. L. Martin, Huntsville, Tex., wishes that few old comrades would settle in his part of th country and form some soldier organization Such a body is very badly needed down there J. S. Kenny, Co. F, 2d Md., Newbern, Tenn. wishes to say to the comrades of his regimen blockade was formed at the cutrance of the bridge, which was cleared away by rolling some of the wagons, mules and all, over the contract of the wagons, mules and all, over the contract of the surprise of t NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and he hopes that Lieut. Thos. L. Mathews will take it upon himself to see that all of Co. F are subscribers for their good friend before they go home. W. J. McAndrew, Co. C, 23d Mass., Columbus.

Ky., says that THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is the only true friend the old soldiers and sailors have. There are very few comrades in his section, but he hopes soon to be able to organsome of his old comrades. Mrs. R. C. Kinmont, Hicksville, O., wishes that some one would send her the poem enti-

tled "Our Nation." Edward Pierce, Co. B, 36th Ill., Hinckley, Ill., wants to know who stole Gen. Sheridan's hams while at Rienzi, Miss. James J. Lucas, Co. A. 45th Pa., Livingston Mont., thinks that THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is

the truest friend the old soldiers have on the F. M. Wright, Co. I, 2d Ohio, Eolia, Mo., wants to hear from some of his comrades in regard to the march they made from Gard Davies, Ky., to West Liberty, Ky., in 1861. J. L. Blaisdell, U. S. S. Mobican and Pocohoutas, Santa Cruz. Cal., says, "Hurrah for

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE and the 'Forecastle." He thinks that this paper is the grandest on earth and a sure medium whereby the veterans may once more grasp hands and become reminiscent over their deeds. Hiram M. Huggins, Sergeant, Co. I, 1st Wis. Cav., Denison, Tex., wants some comrade in Washington Territory or California who is in the hop-raising business to write him stating

J. L. Hummel, Co. H, 8th Ind., Pomona Kan., wants some comrade to send him news paper pictures, with name, of prominent Generals and heroes of the war, for his scrap-book, W. M. Griffin, Central City, Iowa, says that when his regiment-the 24th Iowa-was mustered into the service in August, 1862, its Colonel and four of its Captains were Methodist preachers, whence it derived the names Methodist Regiment" and "Temperance

Regiment." The writer thinks they bore out W. H. Staples, Co. C, 114th Ill., Pierce City, Mo., thinks that Vicksburg, and not Gettysburg, was the real turning point of the war.

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THE FORECASTLE

All Hands on Deck. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I am surprised to see so few of the shipmates take advantage of your generous invitation to make themselves at home in the "Forecastle." The complaint is general that the naval forces of the late war do not receive, even at this late day, the honor and credit that are due them for services ren-

dered during the civil war. Now let us gather in the "Forecastle," talk this matter over, find out, if we can, "why this is thus," who is to blame, and also cast about for a remedy. Shipmates, I would suggest that we all do a little more blowing, and I know no better place to do it than in the "Forecastle." Just take a glance at the "Fighting Them Over" column and see what the veterans have to say; they are not a bit "backward about coming forward"; they all captured flags and got there first, while poor old Jack smokes his pipe and, like the poor boy at the husking, has nothing to say.

It puts me in mind of an occurrence in 1863. when my first boat, the U. S. S. Hastings (Capt. Langthorne commanding) was used to ferry the Fifteenth Corps across the Tennessee River over everything with their big, muddy boots, marched away on the other shore, and left us to clean the mud they had plastered over everything from stem to stern; and that is just about what happened along all rivers, east and west, and also along the coast-the navy had the mud and work, and the army put up the flags and got the glory.

Now we all know that the army did their work and did it well, and as I was a soldier myself, both before and after my service in the navy, I would be the last man to pluck a single flower from their wreath of glory. Their shouts of victory were heard on many a field far from their naval allies, therefore they can Now, shipmates, let us all give way together.

and board THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE with a cheer that will wake up every old tar in the country. Let those that are capable give us such letters as Shipmate Duncan's in THE NAcastle" will soon be an important feature of our I am much indebted to Shipmate Duncan for

his history of the Ouichita, and I well remember the boats he served on in the Mississippi squadron; my service was more varied. In 1861 I was a private in Co. B, 2d Ohio, Army of the Potomac, three months' service, 1861, '62; a teamster in Yingling's Brigade train, Army of ings, in 1861; Quarter Gunner, U.S. S. Ouichita, in 1865; Sergeant, Co. G, 185th Ohio, in 1866 to 1868; private, Corporal and Sergaent, Co. H. 2d U.S. Inf., in 1869; transferred to mounted detachment of 14th U.S. Inf.; discharged as Sergeant July 6, 1869.—George C. Schmelz, No. 53 E. Mound St., Columbus, O.

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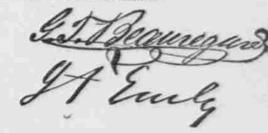


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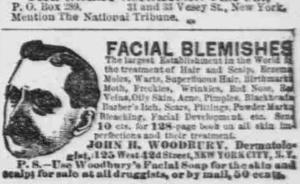
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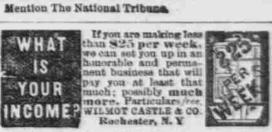






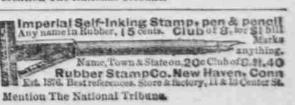


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